



1—Camouflaged gun posted far behind the French lines in Picardy. 2—Teuton-Finnish White Guards marching through the city of Vasa, Finland, against the Red Guards and Russians. 3—Moreon Camille Beurnere, a French miss sixteen years old, in the first uniform of the military drill corps of the United States shipping board.

GETTING THE RANGE OF A GERMAN GOtha



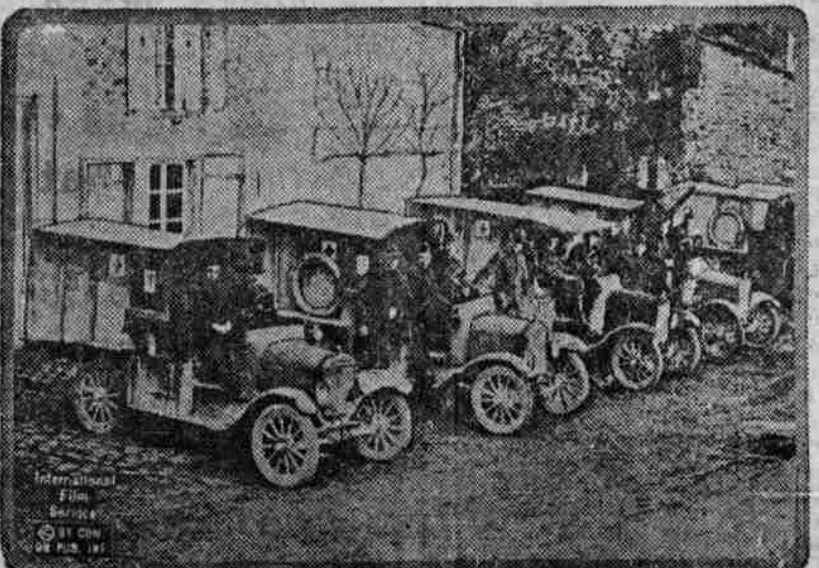
It is an exceedingly technical task to determine the attitude and speed of a fast-moving enemy plane. Here members of a British antiaircraft section are getting the range of a German Gotha; in turn they will communicate it to quick-fire guns along the line.

NURSERY TRAIN FOR FRENCH BABIES



A Red Cross nursery train at Basle, Switzerland, where French civilians repatriated from Germany are cared for on their way home. The poster of the stork and the child signifies the object of the car and the inscription above translated means "For the Happiness of Women."

AMERICAN AMBULANCES READY FOR WORK



American ambulances in France in front of an infirmary ready to leave for the front.

SIGNALS FROM A SUBMARINE



The jackie at end of this American craft is signaling from the deck of the submarine. The two officers shown in the photograph are probably waiting for a reply from another ship.

He Got His Wish.

Miss Olive Dent, in A. V. A. D. in France, tells an amusing story of how the medical officer was one day questioning her patients about their appetites, when one lad volunteered the information that he fancied a bottle of Bass, and thought that one per day would do him the world of good.

"But Bass is jolly scarce out here, boy," the M. O. reminded him. "I can't buy a bottle myself at any price. Simply can't get it."

"Then I'll tell you what to do, sir," came the quick and unabashed retort. "Put me on two bottles a day and I'll give you one for yourself."

A general laugh followed, and the M. O. took up the boy's diet sheet and wrote on it:

"Ale, plin, one."—Pearson's Weekly.

Science Fights Huna.

Electric welding, according to present promises, will play a most important part in America's fight against the German submarine. This process, since its noteworthy results in repairing the interned German ships, has become a factor in the naval and shipbuilding programs of this country. It is being used by all the shipbuilding and steel companies in this country.

FIGHTING TOOLS OF OUR SOLDIERS

Standardized Equipment, Quality, Efficiency, Determine Advantage Over Enemy.

WORK OF ORDNANCE BRANCH

Department Has in Washington Alone 3,000 Officers With Thousands of Civilian Employees and Many Being Added.

By JAMES H. COLLINS,

[From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.]

Of all the large activities conducted by Uncle Sam in his war establishment, the ordnance department of the army is second largest in expenditure, being exceeded only by the quartermaster department. And as our war program develops, ordnance might easily come to be the largest single activity.

This department has the responsibility for furnishing artillery, rifles, ammunition, motor transports, and practically all the fighting tools our army needs, except aircraft, together with means for assembling and storing them in this country and delivering them on the fighting front in France. With expenditures now approaching twice what is called for by our entire shipbuilding program, the operations of ordnance are naturally of great magnitude, and its problems are complex, for in furnishing the tools of war it has to enlist enormous productive capacity by converting old industries and creating new ones, as well as go back of the munitions factories in many instances and find enormous supplies of raw materials.

During January the ordnance department was thoroughly reorganized. Let us try to look at the proposition through the soldier's eyes, and see it whole if we can. It may be well to begin at the A B C of the subject and ask ourselves: What is a soldier? The answer to this question might be: A soldier is a man whose occupation is fighting. What does a soldier fight with? He fights with tools. How do a soldier's tools compare with tools used by other craftsmen? They show practically the same characteristics as those in any peaceful modern industry.

In the first place, they have been wonderfully amplified in recent years by the use of power, and increased in compactness and complexity. Practically every labor-saving contrivance invented for peaceful calling has been applied to present-day war. The machine excavator that lays our water and sewer pipe quickly in peace time can be taken into the field to dig trenches, and a battle front requires construction work, power plants, telephone and telegraph systems and railroad transportation far beyond peace requirements for equal population, and these requirements must be met under the pressure of war's emergencies.

Soldier Like Factory Workman. Present-day war involves the organization of great communities back of the fighting front, so that the soldier may follow his actual trade of fighting with the greatest efficiency. And when he actually reaches the fighting front with his real fighting equipment he is comparable to craftsmen in other trades in that his fighting tools are more or less standardized and that success or failure turns upon the quality of his tools and improvements in design and efficiency which give him a definite advantage over the enemy for the time being.

The soldier on the fighting front is not unlike a workman in a factory. Modern industrial production, under competitive conditions, seeks advantage by standardization of equipment, large scale production and ceaseless activity in the improvement of tools.

It was along this great general trend of modern war, the making of better fighting tools, that the recent reorganization in the ordnance department was carried out. When war was declared we had an establishment of military men whose business it was to design tools of war. They not only knew how these tools were used by the soldier but kept track of improvements in fighting tools in every modern army, and the almost daily changes in the way fighting tools are used. That was their job, and a highly technical profession. They corresponded in every respect to the technical men in any peaceful industry, making researches and tests and utilizing all the refinements of invention and design to keep pace with competitors in war equipment, and secure every advantage possible.

In peaceful industries the public is satisfied to judge by the quality of the final product. When the history of the present war is written, it will probably be found that this was the proper measure of our fighting industry, the

results secured on the battle front. Those results will be secured by the American military officer trained to design the equipment of an army, and the weight of expert opinion both from military men of other nations and capable business men in this country who are working with the war department is to the effect that we have as good a system of development as exists.

In ordinary times our requirements for fighting tools are so small that they can be supplied as an incident to peaceful industry. The American military expert was able to center upon the design of rifles, guns and ammunition, turning his blue prints and specifications over to manufacturers who were waiting to bid upon contracts. When the design was finished he simply advertised for bids and secured deliveries through the penalty clause in government contracts, and saw that quality was maintained by careful inspection of material delivered.

For several months after war was declared the ordnance department found its whole scheme of organization fairly satisfactory, and for a reason which will be apparent to everyone when it is stated.

Regardless of the magnitude of our war task and the urgency which has not been lost sight of our new army and our war preparations had to be arranged on an orderly program of growth. Soldiers for the army had to be drafted and trained. This work which would consume months of time no matter how well the plans were laid. And while the men were being mobilized and instructed, the ordnance department could arrange for their fighting tools. There was even time to spend on thorough tests to determine which type of rifle, machine gun, etc., would give the best results on the fighting front. The peace-time plan of organization was therefore adhered to, but with full provision for growth as the new army was trained and sent to France. It was possible to plot the requirements for each bureau, increase the organization by drawing in more technical men from civil life for each specific task, and provide new bureaus to deal with new tasks. A bureau of supplies became necessary, for instance, and was started last May, with two men in a single room, who proceeded to map out that bureau's functions for 18 months, taking into account the delivery of supplies from factories, and their distribution to every army camp in the United States, as required by the army's developments in this country, and finally taking care of its requirements when it reached the western front. This bureau of supplies today has about 5,000 workers, and more are being added daily according to orderly growth of work, and by the end of this year there will be fully 10,000.

The ordnance department is now arranged in a way that makes it an efficient, self-contained agency for the performance of its particular work on the largest scale, and with the most careful attention to all details for the period of the war. At the head of the department today is the chief of ordnance, which position is still held by Maj. Gen. William Crozier. General Crozier, however, is at present in France, applying his ability and experience to the study of the army's requirements in the field. Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, as acting chief of staff, is in charge in this country. General Wheeler is a West Pointer, thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the army, and is assisted by three other regular army officers, each at the head of a bureau carrying part of the detail work.

The engineering bureau, under Col. John H. Rice, conducts researches and experiments, deals with inventions and designs, determines types of military equipment, conducts tests and draws up specifications.

The control bureau, under Col. Tracy C. Dickson, attends to estimates and schedules of requirements, co-ordinates and supervises the various operating divisions, deals with methods, organization, industrial relations, transportation and the adjustment of complaints and disputes.

The general administration bureau, under Col. William S. Pierce, looks after arsenal administration, finance, property, legal and advisory details, the personnel of the army, both military and civilian, attends to the department's mail, records, publications, library and information generally.

In addition, the chief of ordnance is in touch with the general military situation through the war council and general staff of the army, and military attaches of foreign governments stationed in Washington for advisory service.

The ordnance department now has in Washington alone approximately 3,000 commissioned officers with thousands of civilian employees, and this organization will steadily increase in size as the war program develops. When it is remembered that much of the work was accomplished in peace times by a chief and a very small force in one office, some idea of the magnitude of the new war organization is realized.

Prior to the war, on April 8, 1917, there were 79 ordnance officers; about 60 in Washington.

Damage by Lightning.

By far the greater part of an annual loss in the United States of \$8,000,000 from lightning is in the rural districts, points out a farm fire prevention bulletin of the United States department of agriculture.

Save Dairy Heifers.

Save the dairy heifers. They are worth money and they will be sky high after the war. One country alone will need a million and a half cows, as all the cows have been slaughtered.

Clovers Need Limestone.

As to growing clovers, whether it be sweet clover, red clover or alfalfa, it should be remembered they will not grow very well without limestone within reach of their roots.

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As She Is Spoke.

American tourists who are shaky as to their French, have often been embarrassed by the studied replies which their carefully studied phrases bring forth from French lips. Just now the tables are frequently turned and the French man or woman is puzzled by the fluent American vernacular. An example: Yankee trooper: "Parly voo English, mademoiselle?" French maid: "Yes, a vairy leetle." Y. T.: "Good work! Say, could you put me wise where I could line up against some spiffy cats in this burg?"

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For years I have been selling through druggists a large box of PETERSON'S OINTMENT for a trifle. The healing power of this ointment is marvelous. Eczema goes in a few days. Old sores heal up like magic; piles that other remedies do not seem to even relieve are speedily conquered. Pimples and nasty blackheads disappear in a week. 30 cents a box. Mail orders filled, charges prepaid by Peterson Bros., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

Not Bothering.

"Do you remember when they talked of converting the swords into plowshares?"

"I'm not bothering 'bout what they did to the swords," replied Farmer Cortosel, "so long as they didn't bother the big guns an' the battle-ships."

PNEUMONIA

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